

CUMMINS SHOWS UP TARIFF BILL FLAWS

Iowa Senator Declares the
Democratic Measure Most
Unjust and Discriminatory.

CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT

Simmons Opens Debate with a
Summary of the Committee's
Report, and Ashurst Boasts
of Arizonians.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 19.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, formally opened the debate on the Underwood-Wilson tariff bill to-day with a speech which was practically a summary of the committee's report. He spoke for about an hour, and was followed by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who harried his Democratic colleagues by pointing out in graphic form the extraordinary discrimination between the East and the West and the individual states practised by the framers of the bill.

Senator Cummins exhibited a large map of the United States, on which were set forth in large figures the total production, both agricultural and manufacturing, of each state, and the percentage of such total which received protection under the Democratic bill. He showed, for instance, that 80 per cent of the products of New Jersey and 55 per cent of those of North Carolina were protected, against 9 per cent of the products of Arizona. He set forth that 60 per cent of the products of the states east of the Mississippi River were protected, against 30 per cent of the products of the states west of that watershed.

This application of figures to each of their states greatly embarrassed the Democrats, who realize the difficulties with which they will be confronted in explaining such discrimination to their constituents.

Ashurst Replies.

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, was finally goaded into declaring that the people of his state were of so high a type that they were proud of the fact that they could survive without protection. Those who could not, he declared, "it was the custom in Arizona to send to the poorhouse."

Mr. Cummins declared that the Democrats had misinterpreted the verdict of last November. He said that those who voted the Democratic ticket desired simply that the duties should be lowered to a point where they would prevent extortion by trusts or other manufacturers or producers, but he ventured to say that no one wanted to see them so lowered as to destroy any portion of American industry or to effect the reduction of the wages of any American workmen, both of which he feared would follow the enactment of the Underwood-Wilson bill.

Mr. Cummins characterized the bill as "the most unjust, the most invidious, discrimination in the history of tariff legislation," and as "rank with injustice and discrimination, even with the Democratic revenue standard."

He did not charge the Democrats with having deliberately made an unjust bill, the Senator said, but he pointed to Senator Simmons' admission that no effort had been made to ascertain costs of production, and declared that "their whole trouble has been that, upon a stormy sea, they have been without chart or compass, and have been moved by conflicting principles and emotions to produce the most inconsistent tariff bill ever laid before the country."

Criticism President.

Senator Cummins criticized the President for his influence exerted on members of Congress concerning the tariff bill, an influence, he said, "so persistent and determined that it became coercive."

"I do not charge, nor do I believe," said Senator Cummins, "that the President, in terms, barters this power for legislative subordination, but I do say that, without barter, the knowledge of the consequences that may follow legislative independence will bring about all the evils of actual wrongdoing, unless the most scrupulous care is exercised in communications between the President and members of Congress. It lies with the President himself to mark out the path of propriety and to pursue such a course as will enable every member of the legislative branch of our public affairs to feel free and unrestrained in every vote that he casts."

"So long as the President is permitted to set up a standard of loyalty to the party to which he may belong, and condemn every man who does not accept it, and so long as members of Congress vote under the apprehension that they may suffer from the Presidential power, controlled by his judgment instead of their own, so long Congress will incur, and will deserve, the contempt of all true lovers of free and representative government."

ARMY MEN GOING ABROAD

Wood to View German Manoeuvres—French Details Named.

Washington, July 19.—Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, who is making a transatlantic trip with Secretary Garrison to inspect army posts, will leave Mr. Garrison's party late in August to sail for Europe, where, upon invitation from Berlin, he will attend the manoeuvres of the German army.

Announcement has been made of the officers detailed for the study of French military methods. Captain Francis H. Pope, of the cavalry arm, on duty at Fort George Wright, Washington, has been selected to attend the French army instruction school, at Paris; Captain William A. Castle, 9th Infantry, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, will join a French infantry regiment; First Lieutenant Carl Boyd, 3d Cavalry, on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be with a French cavalry regiment; Captain Nelson E. Margets and First Lieutenant Albert T. Bishop, 6th Field Artillery, on duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, will join the French artillery, and First Lieutenant William S. Martin, 4th Cavalry, on duty at Schofield barracks, Hawaii, will take a course of instruction in the French cavalry school at Saumur. These officers will serve under their details one year, beginning October 1.

The War Department has received permission to send an American officer with the Rumanian army in the field, and his selection is under consideration.

WALSH AFTER FOSS'S JOB.

Worcester, Mass., July 19.—Lieutenant Governor David I. Walsh, of Pittsburg, to-day formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

CHARITY PUT IN BOUNDS

Boy Who Pawned Suit for Hungry Neighbor Arrested.

"Joe" Bowman, fifteen years old, the grandson of Mrs. Sarah Bowman, of No. 548 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, with whom he lives, learning that a woman next door was in want, pawned a new suit of clothing which his grandmother had only recent bought in order to give the money, pending the decision of Justice Wilkins, of the Children's Court.

Mrs. Bowman found herself in need of money, and as a final recourse to get food told "Joe" to give her his suit so she might pawn it. "Joe" demurred and then began crying. "I can't, granny," sobbed "Joe." "I pawned it yesterday for 75 cents so that Mrs. Downs could buy corned beef and cabbage," Mrs. Bowman had "Joe" taken before Justice Wilkins on a charge of juvenile delinquency.

TAKES WEEK-END LEAVE

Convict Quits Sing Sing Prison Without a Goodbye.

The first prisoner to leave Sing Sing since James M. Clancy took charge of the institution as warden recently made his departure in broad daylight yesterday. Kurt Schenck, twenty-one years old, of Mineola, Long Island, went into the prison yard with other convicts to enjoy a Saturday afternoon respite from work, and when it came time for William Mullen, a keeper, to convey his charges to their cells Schenck had disappeared.

The big whistle in the prison was sounded and the police of neighboring towns and cities notified that a convict had escaped. It was thought improbable that Schenck had escaped beneath the eyes of a number of armed sentries, but a diligent search of every nook within the prison buildings large enough to conceal a man was unavailing.

Schenck was serving a term of from thirteen to fifteen years for burglary, having been committed by Justice Hileman at Mineola in November, 1912.

REPLY DISAPPOINTS JAPAN

Deadlock in Tokio, but Retaliation Is Improbable.

Tokio, July 19.—Deep disappointment is felt in Japan in connection with the American reply to the last two Japanese notes on the subject of the "California" alien land ownership legislation, which does not accept any of the Japanese contentions that the bill violates the Japanese-American treaty and does not offer any suggestion for a solution of the difficulty.

The situation here has reached a deadlock. Japan has not yet decided on her next step, but is so desirous of maintaining friendly relations that it is not believed she will adopt retaliatory measures, such as the denunciation of the treaty on the ground that it is useless or reducing the rights of American citizens in Japan.

The Japanese public has been led by the press to the belief that Washington would afford some relief to the situation, and therefore the government's task has been rendered more difficult. The public generally, however, is absorbed in the Chinese situation, reports stating that the rebellion in Southern China has become grave.

WOMAN MANAGER ACCUSED

Disappeared Owing Brother-in-Law's Estate Over \$17,000.

According to a referee's report filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, Mrs. Anna E. Cawood, as committee of the estate of Henry Cawood, her brother-in-law, misappropriated more than \$15,000 and now owes to the estate \$17,271. Mr. Cawood died at the age of seventy-five in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Philadelphia.

George C. Lay, who was appointed as committee for Mr. Cawood for the removal of Mrs. Cawood, asked for a judicial accounting, and the matter was submitted to a referee. The latter's report showed that from the income that Mrs. Cawood drew from the estate of her brother-in-law she paid only for her maintenance and used the rest for her own purposes. Because of her failure to pay the taxes on real estate owned by Mr. Cawood one of his properties was lost to the estate.

Mrs. Cawood disappeared twelve years ago and has not been seen or heard from since by her relatives, although detectives were employed to look for her and advertisements were inserted in newspapers in an effort to locate her. A judgment was obtained against Mrs. Cawood, but an effort to collect from her surety failed.

WENDELL IS PENNILESS

Ex-Captain of National Guard Supported by Wife, He Says.

Louis Wendell, formerly captain of the 1st Battery, who was dismissed from the New York National Guard in 1908 and fined \$1,000 for presenting a fraudulent bill, testified in supplementary proceedings yesterday that he was penniless and had no income. He said that he was being supported by his wife, who takes boarders, and by his son.

Wendell was examined on his ability to pay a judgment for \$4,695 obtained by the James Everard's Breweries on a note. Wendell said that when he married his second wife, about two years ago, he transferred to her property at Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct avenue and that the property is now held by a real estate company of which his son, Louis Wendell, Jr., is a member. Wendell is now living at Richard Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island.

FALLS TO DEATH UNSEEN

Woman Tumbles from Roof of Apartment House.

Mrs. Edith Thompson, the wife of Robert H. Thompson, real estate and insurance broker, instantly killed yesterday by falling from the roof of her home in the six-story apartment house at No. 62 West 18th street to the yard.

Mrs. Thompson, who was twenty-eight years old, was in the habit of going to the roof and sitting near the coping. Nobody saw the woman fall, but it is believed that she looked over the edge of the roof and lost her balance.

Daniel Quinn, a workman employed in the house, was the first to find her. She was unconscious. Patrolman Haack was called, and he summoned Dr. Shaw from the West 18th Street Hospital, but when the surgeon reached the woman she was dead. Mr. Thompson is in Chicago on business.

NO MORE "TRAITORS" CAN GET PAST BACON

Chairman of Foreign Relations
Will Scan Closely All Diplo-
matic Nominations.

BAN ON CRITICS OF SOUTH

One Slipped By the Georgian
Senator, and He Doesn't In-
tend to Let Another Pass
Into the Service.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 19.—Augustus O. Bacon, Senator from Georgia and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, held up all of President Wilson's diplomatic nominations pending before that committee to-day. Even though Senators Root and Lodge urged that every member was familiar with the record and qualifications of James W. Gerard and Frederic Courtland Penfield, nominated, respectively, for Ambassador to Germany and Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Bacon would not permit of a favorable report to the Senate. And thereby hangs a tale.

It appears that somewhere back in his callow days Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to Great Britain, wrote a book, in which, in the opinion of Senator Bacon, he reflected on the South. Mr. Page is a Southerner, having been born in North Carolina, from which the irreverent are prone to draw the conclusion that he knew whereof he spoke. However, his book, in the estimation of the Senator from Georgia, reflected on the South, and Mr. Bacon is filled with remorse when he recalls that the author of a heinous calumny or unwarranted criticism on the Sunny Southland received the favorable votes of the Committee on Foreign Relations and was confirmed by the Senate as Ambassador to Great Britain. It never would have happened, affirmed Mr. Bacon, had he known of Mr. Page's "treason" to the land of his birth.

According to Mr. Bacon, no more traitors to the Sunny South, no more writers, no more persons will receive the favorable votes of his committee without thorough and exhaustive investigation. Their conduct, public and private; their writings, published, unpublished and even anonymous, shall be subjected to the most careful scrutiny. To this end the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations purposes to appoint a subcommittee to investigate the character and record of every man named by President Wilson for diplomatic office.

Subcommittees were appointed to-day to investigate the records of Messrs. Penfield and Gerard, Willard and Hartman and all the hosts of other diplomatic appointments pending, and no favorable reports need be expected from the Committee on Foreign Relations until these subcommittees have concluded their labors and have convinced the Senator from Georgia that the men named are not and never have been forgers, murderers, bunco steers or calumniators of the South.

ASKS MISSION FOR VOPIKA.

Washington, July 19.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, heading an Illinois delegation, asked Secretary Bryan to-day to appoint Charles J. Vopicka, of Chicago, Minister to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria. In view of the hostile relations among the Balkan states, it has been suggested that it may not be possible to accredit one Minister to all three, as has been the custom.

LOBBY COMMITTEE RESTS

Takes Day Off When One-Third
Through with Mulhall.

Washington, July 19.—The Senate lobby committee rested to-day with less than one-third of Martin M. Mulhall's correspondence thus far identified. Chairman Overman will try to push the work of identifying letters next week, but it will be at least a week before the routine examination of Mulhall is concluded.

Officers of the National Association of Manufacturers are waiting with more than 12,000 letters to start their defense against Mulhall's wholesale accusations of lobbying and campaign work on their part. The direct examination of Mulhall on the various charges that he had helped elect and defeat candidates for Congress and had engaged generally in influencing legislation and political affairs probably will not start for two weeks.

Philadelphia, July 19.—Martin M. Mulhall is expected to come to this city next week to testify in the investigation instituted by the Philadelphia Central Labor Union regarding some of the charges he has made at the Senatorial inquiry against local labor leaders affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

One of the local labor leaders under investigation is Frank Feeney, a former president of the Central Labor Union. The principal allegation against him is a statement by Mulhall that Feeney was on his payroll, helping the manufacturers to defeat William Hughes, of Paterson, N. J., for Congress. Feeney, who is in Atlantic City, to-day denounced this statement as a "diabolical lie."

Statements made by Mulhall reflecting on Michael Collins, another local labor leader, also will be investigated.

Mulhall has sent word that he "will blast the reputations of several labor leaders and drive the fakery out."

FAIR JURY NERVED IN VAIN

Women Ready to Hold Inquest,
but Not Allowed to Do So.

Chicago, July 19.—Members of the first jury of women to sit at an inquest in Illinois were to have met in the office of Coroner Hoffman yesterday, having nerved themselves to the task of viewing the body of a woman killed by an automobile and hearing the details of her death.

A few hours before the inquest, however, the Coroner was handed an opinion that women could not sit upon a coroner's jury, and the six were excused with apologies.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, was to have been forewoman.

WANTS CHILIANS TALKED HERE.

Washington, July 19.—Desirous of increasing further the good relations existing between his country and the United States, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs has suggested that Chilean youths, after receiving their diplomas, shall hereafter be sent to the United States to complete their education along practical and technical lines. The Chilean government would bear the expense of transportation both ways.

TRANSFUSION BY SYRINGE

New Method of Blood Transfer
Seems a Success.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, July 19.—Physicians believe that the life of Mrs. Rose Roenhold, twenty-three years old, has been saved by a transfusion operation performed yesterday, when six ounces of her young husband's blood were transferred to her depleted veins.

The operation was performed by a new method. Instead of the veins of the recipient and giver of the blood being joined directly by a tube, the blood was transfused by means of a newly invented syringe. This method is said to obviate the possibility of blood clots or air bubbles foiling the operation, and has the advantage of measuring the exact amount of blood taken from the donor.

HIS MANAGER FINDS ONLY ONE FAULT WITH BRYAN

Not Frank Enough Sometimes
with Newspapers, Says Wag-
ner, and Lacks Humor.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, July 19.—It is evidently the idea of Charles L. Wagner, who has managed the Chautauqua tours of William J. Bryan for many years, is that the Secretary of State is not a poor man by any means. Mr. Wagner, when asked to-day about the money Mr. Bryan must have made during all these years of lecturing, refused to say a single word along that line, but smiled broadly and said: "I have 1,100 letters from Mr. Bryan, but can't talk on that subject." He did say, however: "I think Mr. Bryan is the finest character I have ever met, and the only criticism I could make is that he is not frank enough sometimes in taking newspaper men into his confidence."

"Usually these Chautauqua engagements are made a year ahead, and that probably is so in his case. If he had come out and said that he already had these lecture dates and could not break them it would have been all right. But he always has been leary of metropolitan newspapers, probably because they never took him seriously."

Mr. Wagner agreed quickly with the idea that the "peerless one" lacks the saving grace of humor to an unfortunate extent.

Mr. Wagner is now directing John McCormack, who, Mr. Wagner says, will not sing at the Metropolitan Opera House next year, as he can make so much money in concert work. He has also secured Yvette Gilbert for an American appearance in the autumn of 1914. Lately she has been appearing in London in recitative work with piano and "cello" accompaniment with great success.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Bryan left here to-night for Winona, Ind., where he will deliver to-morrow the first of his series of vacation lectures.

Mr. Bryan did not make public details of his itinerary. He expects to return to Washington Friday to confer on the Mexican situation with Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, but will come back earlier if pressure of public business demands it.

EATON TRIAL OCTOBER 13

Question of Widow's Sanity Not
Taken Up, as Purposed.

Greenfield, Mass., July 19.—Chief Justice Aiken, of the Superior Court, ordered to-day that the trial of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton for the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Gleason Eaton, be called at Plymouth on October 13. Arrangements for the trial were made at a conference with District Attorney A. F. Barker and William A. Morse, chief counsel for Mrs. Eaton, had with Justice Aiken at the Justice's home here.

Mrs. Eaton is accused of having placed poison in food prepared for the admiral, who died at their home in Assinippi, March 8. Post-mortem examination of the stomach revealed the presence of a deadly drug, but so far as known the authorities have never been able to trace the purchase of the poison. At the inquest neighbors testified to quarrels between the admiral and his wife.

The question of Mrs. Eaton's sanity has been raised by her friends, and after she was indicted for murder in the first degree District Attorney Barker announced that he would ask that this point be determined by a medical commission. No action in the matter has been taken by the courts.

BARGAIN DAY FOR DRINKERS

Excise Board to Sell \$200,000
Worth of Strong Liquors.

The first public auction of intoxicating liquors confiscated under the new law by the State Department of Excise will be held Tuesday and Wednesday. William P. Farley, of Binghamton, State Commissioner of Excise, will be the bar to serve customers.

The Excise Commissioners said yesterday that the liquor had been seized in fifty-two different places in greater New York. Its total value is about \$200,000, and it represents about half of what the officers have confiscated in the last two months. Under the old law the liquor was destroyed.

The public auctions will be held as follows: Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m., at the Standard Storage Warehouse, 53d street and Broadway; 2 p. m., No. 6 1st street; Wednesday, 11 a. m., No. 61 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn; 2 p. m., No. 526 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

SAYS HE KEPT HER MONEY

Woman Sues Ex-Lawyer for
Investment Funds.

Reno R. Billington, who was recently disbarred, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimmons in a ruit brought by Miss Mabel B. Rye, of No. 616 West 125th street, to recover \$2,000, which she said she gave to the former lawyer for investment and which he converted to his own use. Billington gave \$1,500 cash bill.

Miss Rye alleged that on November 17 last she gave \$1,000 to Billington to invest in the Ventura County Power Company, and that a week later she gave him \$1,000 more for the same purpose, but that Billington failed to make either investment. She said he promised to pay it back, but failed to do so.

Billington was disbarred on April 4 for advising a client to conceal himself while there was a warrant out for him and for attempting to bribe a detective who was searching for him.

BRYAN'S PLEA SHOCKS DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

Foreign Relations Committee
Amazed at Proposal to Guar-
antee Nicaragua's Debts.

WOULD AMEND KNOX PACT

Chairman Bacon Long Opposed
to Convention as It Stands, to
Say Nothing of Bryan's
Latest Scheme.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 19.—William J. Bryan, Chautauqua lecturer, Secretary of State, and paternalist extraordinary of the Wilson administration, shocked the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to-day to such an extent that even this evening they are not breathing normally, while Senator Bacon, the committee chairman, is said to be threatened with an apoplectic fit.

Secretary Bryan appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations to propose certain amendments to the treaty with Nicaragua, which provides for the purchase of a right to construct a trans-oceanic canal across that country, and which is pending before the committee.

To the surprise of Mr. Bacon and his Democratic colleagues, who consistently and persistently opposed the Knox treaty with Nicaragua, Secretary Bryan urged, first, that the substance of the amendment, which is a part of the Convention of Cuba, be incorporated in the United States obligation itself to assume responsibility for the debts of Nicaragua.

The Knox treaty with Nicaragua provided for an arrangement similar to that with Santo Domingo, by which Nicaragua should procure a loan from certain bankers while the United States obligated itself to supervise the collection of the Nicaraguan customs and the segregation of a stipulated percentage of the revenues to meet the interest on, and a sinking fund for the payment of, the proposed loan.

Many hours of the committee's time has Senator Bacon devoted to anathematizing the Knox convention on the ground that it involved an entangling alliance of the character against which Washington inveighed, and so effective from Georgia opposition of the Senator from Georgia that he has always succeeded in preventing the ratification of the treaty, despite the direct need of Nicaragua of the proposed assistance.

It may be imagined, therefore, with what consternation Chairman Bacon and the Democratic members heard Secretary Bryan advocate a far more intimate and paternalistic arrangement, involving a guarantee by the United States of all the outstanding obligations of Nicaragua. No action was taken on the recommendations of Secretary Bryan, and none is likely to be for a considerable time.

One Democratic member of the committee sadly intimated his apprehension that appointment to the premier place in the Cabinet had affected the mentality of "great Commoner." No member would commit himself on the proposition but said it was "most extraordinary," but there is reason to believe that even the Republican members will object to going as far as is proposed by the Democratic Secretary of State.

Later, when the Senate assembled, Senator Fall, a keen critic of the government's Mexican policy, sprang a mild sensation by asking the adoption of a resolution defining the policy of the government regarding foreign relations. It declared that every American citizen and his property everywhere must be protected by the United States.

The resolution went over because of objections by Senator Kern and other Democrats.

Terms of Revised Treaty.

Under the revised treaty proposed by Mr. Bryan Nicaragua would agree in substance:

That no treaties would be made with foreign governments that would tend to destroy her independence, or that would give those governments a foothold in the republic.

That no public debt would be contracted beyond the ordinary resources of the government, as indicated by the ordinary revenues.

That the United States should have the right to intervene at any time to preserve Nicaraguan independence, or to protect life or property.

That the United States should have the exclusive right to build a canal across Nicaragua, and should have a ninety-nine year lease to a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, and to the Great Corn and Little Corn Islands in the Caribbean, with the privilege of renewing the lease.

The United States in return would pay Nicaragua \$2,000,000, to be used in public works and education.

It is understood the Nicaraguan government is willing to enter into the proposed treaty because of the stability it would give to the present Diaz government, and to the proposed reorganization of the fiscal affairs of the republic.

It is understood a refunding of the Nicaraguan debt, for which about \$15,000,000 is required, does not form a specific part of the negotiations laid to-day before the Senate committee.

Members of the Senate professed to-night to believe that, should the step be taken in Nicaragua, extending American influence over its affairs to the extent suggested, it would be followed by efforts to negotiate similar treaties with all of the republics in Central America. Many Senators strongly favor such a course, claiming it is necessary to the permanent safety and control of the Panama Canal.

SOHMER STILL IN AUSTRIA

Son Denies Report Controller
Is Ill in Hospital Here.

William Sohmer, Jr., who has been in communication with his father since the State Controller went to Vienna for an operation on his eye, denied yesterday reports that his father had come back secretly to New York and was in a hospital here. He also denied the reports about the condition of his father's health, although it was rumored that the Controller had had an eye removed.

LINGUISTS SAVE A BANK

New Haven Run Broken by
Talks in Many Tongues.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
New Haven, July 19.—Although a run on the New Haven Savings Bank continued till thousands of dollars were withdrawn by hundreds of depositors, the attack on the funds was broken when the directors induced ex-Governor Woodruff, Mayor Rice and clergymen of every faith and language in the city to address the swarming crowd of excited foreigners who packed the bank's interior, angrily demanding their deposits.

Mayor Rice assured every depositor that he would make good every dollar lost through the bank's inability to pay. Ex-Governor Dennis Blakeslee pushed through the throng when it was densest carrying an armful of greenbacks amounting to \$10,000, which he deposited. "Ben" Slade, a lawyer, followed with an armful amounting to \$2,000.

One of the incidents of the run was the refusal of a school teacher who had \$1,000 on deposit to take the word of her parish priest that the bank was sound, only to accept the assurance of the president of a brewery that he would make good any loss. Court interpreters addressed the anxious depositors in many languages, and the run was finally broken at 11 o'clock this morning, when many who had withdrawn their money returned with it.

ERIE "BOMB" A TORPEDO

Road Officials Explain Report of
Alleged Train Wreck Plot.

Paterson, N. J., July 19.—The explosion of a railroad torpedo gave rise, according to the Erie Railroad officials in this section, to a report that an attempt had been made to wreck the last train west-bound last night. The railroad people say there was nothing out of the way; that the train was stopped by the explosion of the torpedo, placed on the track in the regular order by the rear brakeman of the train ahead. The train obeyed the signal and then proceeded slowly through the block. The railroad officials say that the loudness of the explosion may be accounted for in two ways. Either the torpedo was overloaded or the brakeman put two down together in the darkness instead of two a short distance apart.

A recent attempt to wreck an Erie train did not become known until last night, when two policemen, at the instance of Prosecutor Dunn, who acted on information furnished by the Erie detectives, arrested Pasquale Parotto and his brother John. About midnight on July 9 fourteen feet of railroad brake chain was wrapped around one of the westbound rails at Clifton, east of this city. The pony trucks of the locomotive jumped the chain and landed on the rails again, and the drivers crushed the obstruction so that the coach wheels were only slightly lifted from the rails and the chain was cut almost through. The Parottos are not silk strikers.

HAILS TAXI MILLENNIUM

Thugs and Lying Meters in Dis-
card, Says Happy Alderman.

The new taxicab law will go into effect on August 1, and then, according to Alderman Courtlandt Nicoll, New York will enjoy something like a millennium so far as hacks go. There will be no more shabby old rigs, he says, and no novices or thugs at the wheels. The Bureau of Licenses will have a staff of inspectors to enforce the law, and pending the reconstruction of the taximeters cards will be placed in the cabs showing how to reckon the new rate.

The rule to follow will be to deduct 25 per cent from the amount shown on the old taximeter, if there is only one passenger, but the rate will remain about the same if there are three or four persons in the cab. Hack stands will be designated by signs. Owners of hotels and officers of clubs may establish stands in front of their premises by making proper application. The new law provides that no one shall solicit fares for a public hack except the driver, when seated on his vehicle, and it prohibits any one riding on the seat with the driver.

ICEBERG THEORIES FALL

Neither Echo Nor Temperature
Reliable Warning.

Washington, July 19.—Icebergs are the real terrors of the sea, giving no warning of their approach in thick weather, and the only rational course for a navigator to adopt when his ship is in a fog in their vicinity is to stop and wait for the haze to lift. This, in effect, is the burden of the reports of Captains C. E. Johnston and A. S. Gamble, of the cutters Seneca and Miami, which from April to July patrolled the transatlantic lane of travel to prevent a repetition of the Titanic disaster.

Captain Johnston refuted the prevalent theory that a sudden drop in temperature meant the proximity of icebergs. Little or no change in temperature was noticeable, he said. Nor can icebergs, as generally supposed, be detected with any certainty by an echo from a ship's whistle or bells, as, according to Captain Johnston, a perpendicular berg may give an echo from some directions, but a